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GI Pullout, S. Korea's Democracy Premises of Reunification

200,000 Pyongyangites Demand U.S. Disengagement

The U.S. imperialists must withdraw from south Korea without delay, taking along all the aggressive forces and combat equipment, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must give up at once treachery and fascism, splitting and war manoeuvres, and the Japanese reactionaries must take their hands of reinvasion off south Korea and no longer commit any act of obstructing the reunification of Korea.

So stressed speakers at a Pyongyang mass rally held on Jun. 25 at the Kim Il Sung Square in the capital of the DPRK on the occasion of "June 25, Day of Struggle against U.S. Imperialism."

The huge square was packed with more than 200,000 Pyongyangites.

Chong Jun Gi, vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, spoke at the rally. (His address on page 2)

The rostrum was also taken by Kim Bong Ju, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, Chang Yun Pil, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, Chi Jae Ryong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, and Kang Jom Suk, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

Scathingly exposing that the U.S. imperialists ignited a criminal aggressive war against the Korean people on Jun. 25 and perpetrated nefarious atrocities, savagely massacring innocent people, the speakers angrily denounced the U.S. imperialists as the vampire of the 20th century far outstripping the Hitlerite brigands, the unpardonable human-butchers, truculent and shameless aggressors and plunderers, and the sworn enemy of mankind.

They also bitterly condemned the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The platform of the rally was taken by Kang Ryang Uk, Kim Dong Gyu, So Chol, Rim Chun Chu, Ham Chong Jun Gi, Kang Song San and Hwang Jang Yop.

An appeal to the south Korean people was adopted at the rally.

The appeal called upon the entire south Korean people to wage a powerful joint struggle to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea, fight vehemently to frustrate the reinvasion of Japanese militarism and struggle undauntedly against the reckless war racket of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Noting that Korea is one and so is the Korean nation, the appeal stressed that a staunch struggle should be waged to smash the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without for dividing one Korea into two and to reunify the country in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification.

At the end of the mass rally the crowd started a mammoth demonstration, shouting slogans.

More than 200,000 people of all sections staged a demonstration along streets.

All the streets were pervaded with the surging hatred and resentment against the U.S. war likers who provoked a war of aggression against the Korean people on June 25, 1950, and are now frantically conducting powder-reeking war exercises, introducing strategic bombers from Guam and Okinawa, while resorting to a double-dealing tactics in an attempt to keep south Korea as their permanent colony.

The demonstrators vigorously marched, holding in their hands the slogan boards reading "U.S. Imperialists, Get Out of South Korea at Once," "U.S. Imperialists, Promptly Take Out of South Korea Nuclear Weapons and All Other Weapons of Destruction," "Force the U.S. Troops to Withdraw from South Korea and Reunify the Country," "Thwart and Smash the Japanese Militarists' Reinvasion," "Crush the Northward Aggression Plot of the South Korean Warmaniacs to Repeat June 25" and "Shatter the 'Two Koreas' Plot of the U.S. and Japanese Aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique and Realize the Five-Point Policy of National Reunification." (KCNA)

JAPANESE AUTHORITIES RESPECT THE WISHES OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE
HINDER INDEPENDENT AND PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION OF KOREA!

17,000 Koreans demonstrate in the rain through downtown Tokyo on Jun. 24, calling for the total U.S. troop withdrawal from south Korea and the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

17,000 Koreans Demonstrate Here

Seventeen thousand Koreans here on Jun. 24 unfolded a vigorous one-hour demonstration through downtown Tokyo in the rain.

Passing through main streets, the Korean demonstrators at the top of their voices shouted slogans, "GI's, Out of South Korea!" and "Flay Pak Jung Hi Clique for Violating Human Rights!"

The long-column demonstration followed a rally held in the Hibiya open-air theatre located in the heart of Tokyo on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War.

The Tokyo rally sponsored by the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) was attended by 17,000 Korean residents in the Metropolis, with the largest theatre in the capital packed to the capacity despite the heavy rainfall.

Such a large number of Koreans rallied to demand the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and a prompt end to dictator Pak Jung Hi's violation of civil rights.

Li Gye Baek, vice-Chairman of the Chongryun CEC, addressed the Korean rally. Following his address, representatives of youth and women here took the rostrum respectively. The rally heard messages of solidarity from Japanese guests, including those from the Socialist and Communist Parties.

The open-air theatre echoed with the repeated slogans, "Reject Two Koreas!" and "Reunify Korea Independently and Peacefully!"

In the wake of the mass rally, 17,000 attendants, drenched to the skin, turned out in the powerful street demonstration, which drew attention of busy passers-by.

Support-Reunification Internat'l Conf. Held In Algiers

An international conference in support of Korean reunification opened in Algiers, the capital of Algeria, on Jun. 26, according to a report.

Delegates from 15 countries representing governments, political parties, and other organizations met in the Palace of Nations in Algiers, to demand the total withdrawal of all U.S. troops from south Korea.

The delegates from Asia, Africa, Europe, Latin America and the United States got together to plan a large international conference on the Korean question next year.

The Algiers meeting was attended by an international liaison committee selected last February at an international conference for the peaceful reunification of Korea held in Brussels. The conference was attended by 256 delegates representing over 70 countries.

Former "KCIA" Boss Testifies:

Pak Jung Hi Ordered Kim Dae Jung Kidnapping, Payoffs to U.S. Solons

Former "KCIA" director Kim Hyong Uk made a bombshell disclosure of the south Korean intelligence agency's behind-the-scene activities on Capitol Hill: the south Korean dictator Pak Jung Hi had personally ordered the abduction of Kim Dae Jung, former opposition presidential candidate, from Tokyo in 1973, and tried to buy influence in the U.S. Congress through a Washington-based south Korean businessman Pak Tong Son, and the Tokyo police was aware beforehand of the "KCIA's" plan to kidnap Kim Dae Jung.

The former "KCIA" director appeared before a hearing of the U.S. House of Representatives International Organizations Subcommittee chaired by Democrat Donald Fraser held on Jun. 22 in Washington, D.C. The House subcommittee is investigating the controversial U.S.-south Korea relations, including "KCIA's" shady activities in the United States.

Kim Hyong Uk on Jun. 22 testified at the U.S. Congress for the first time after his four-year-long exile in the country. Pak Jung Hi's longtime close associate was the director of the "KCIA" from 1963 to 1969 when replaced by Li Hu Rak, and, thereafter, served as a "presidential special adviser" and "lawmaker." But, he suddenly sought asylum in the U.S. in the spring of 1973, one year after Pak set up the totalitarian yushin system.

In his prepared statement at the outset of his testimony before the House subcommittee, Kim Hyong Uk said that Pak Jung Hi had ordered the kidnapping of Kim Dae Jung because the dictator feared most his popular rival and the U.S. Congress.

The witness also told the subcommittee that the then "KCIA" director Li Hu Rak had directed the kidnapping plan and that he had at his disposal a total of 30 "KCIA" agents involved in the abduction.

Kim Dae Jung gained 46 percent of votes in the last presidential election held in 1971. Leaving south Korea after the election, he actively organized anti-Pak movements in the U.S. and Japan. So, Kim's activities abroad, particularly in Japan, made Pak Jung Hi quite uneasy.

Referring to the "KCIA's" bribery scandal in the prepared statement, Kim Hyong Uk said that Pak Jung Hi had ordered a Washington-based businessman Pak Tong Son to bribe U.S. Congressmen in an attempt to prevent opposition at the U.S. Congress to his authoritarian rule.

The former "KCIA" director added that Pak Jung Hi had been well aware that the opposition of the U.S. Government and Congress would affect seriously his dictatorship.

In his testimony, Kim Hyong Uk also revealed that the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department had found out in advance about the "KCIA's" moves to kidnap Kim Dae Jung.

He told the subcommittee that the Tokyo police had warned Kim Jae Gwon, then "minister" at the south Korean embassy in the capital of Japan, to abandon the abduction plan.

Kim added that he obtained information on the kidnapping directly from Kim Jae Gwon, the prime mover of the kidnapping group. Kim Jae Gwon is said to have been in Los Angeles since, disguising himself as Kim Gi Wan.

The abduction case was politically settled between Seoul and Tokyo, leaving many questions unanswered, but Japanese police investigations confirmed that some "KCIA" agents were obviously involved in the abduction despite Seoul's denial of its own involvement in the case.

Referring to Mun Sun Myong, founder of the Seoul-based mysterical "Unification Church," and Mun's associate Pak Po Hi, head of the "Korean Culture and Freedom Foundation" in Washington, in his prepared statement, Kim Hyong Uk suggested that they were deeply involved in Seoul's influence-buying on Capitol Hill.

Appeal to World's People

Pyongyang (KCNA)—On the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle for the Withdrawal of the U.S. Troops from South Korea, the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea, the Korean Christians Federation, the Korean Buddhists Federation, the Korean Journalists Union, the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association, the Korean Students Committee, the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity and the Korean National Peace Committee in joint name issued an appeal to the world peace-loving people on June 24.

The appeal reads as follows:

We together with the world peace-loving people, are entering into the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle for the Withdrawal of the U.S. Troops from South Korea at a time when the international solidarity movement supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is growing in strength.

It is 24 years since the fire ceased in Korea. But the armistice has not yet been turned into a durable peace, tension still persists and the country is yet to be reunified.

This is because of the interference of outside forces in the internal affairs of our country.

End U.S. Interference

The chief outside force standing in the way of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is the U.S. troops occupying south Korea.

The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops led to the division of our country and nation into the north and south and the U.S. interference in our internal affairs and its war policy obstruct the reunification of our country.

From the very day of its occupation of south Korea, the United States had made preparations for aggression on the whole of Korea and Asia, which culminated in its provoking a war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by instigating the south Korean puppet clique on June 25, 1950.

Even after the war came to an end in Korea, the United States has never ceased military provocations against the northern half of the Republic, while making haste with its preparations for a new war.

Johnson caused the "Pueblo" incident, Nixon the "E.C.-121" incident and Ford the "Panmunjom incident," bringing the situation to the brink of war.

After the "Panmunjom incident" last year the U.S. military authorities have regularly flown "B-52" strategic bombers based at Guam on the Pacific and at Okinawa of Japan to south Korea to carry out bombing exercises and have sent "SR-71" high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance planes into the air above the northern half of the Republic for spying.

Entering this year, not only the U.S. troops occupying south Korea and the south Korean puppet army, but also the Okinawa-based U.S. forces have been mobilized in a series of large-scale "joint military manoeuvres", "attacking exercises" and "joint landing exercises" under simulated conditions of their aggression on the northern half of the Republic.

These noisy military exercises big in scale on the part of the United States suggest that it has not yet given up its wild ambition of aggression on Korea.

The U.S. forces' occupation of south Korea is the very cause of the sufferings of national split forced upon the Korean people and the danger of war ever present in Korea.

From the first days of the partition of the country by outside forces, the Workers' Party of Korea and the D.P.R.K. Government have consistently made every sincere effort possible to solve the question of Korean reunification in a peaceful way by the efforts of the Korean people themselves, without the interference of any outside force.

If the danger of war is to be removed from Korea and her independent and peaceful reunification be achieved, all the foreign troops present in south Korea must be withdrawn.

Conclude Peace Agt.

The United States seeks to pretend recently occupy south Korea with noncries over the fictitious "threat of southward aggression.

South Korea has nothing to do with the security of the United States and there is no ground for it to station its troops in south Korea against the will of the Korean people.

If the United States truly wants peace in Korea, it should respond to the proposal of the D.P.R.K. for signing a peace agreement. The D.P.R.K. Government proposed a peace agreement stipulating that the two parties shall pledge not to attack the other side and shall stop arms reinforcement and arms race, all the foreign troops present in south Korea under the cloak of the "UN forces" shall be withdrawn and Korea shall not become a military or an operational base for any foreign country after the withdrawal of the foreign troops.

If a peace agreement is signed between the D.P.R.K. and the United States, it will create the possibility of easing tension between the north and the south of Korea and solving the question of the country's reunification in a peaceful way by the efforts of Koreans themselves through negotiation.

The U.S. authorities refuse to accept our just proposal and are transferring larger quantities of modern weapons and military equipment to the south Korean puppet army, bent on frantically maintaining a "military equilibrium."

All the acts committed by the United States in Korea encourage the south Korean authorities to further intensify their war preparations and fascist suppression of the south Korean people.

The United States must withdraw its troops and weapons of destruction including nuclear arms from south Korea without delay and no more encourage the south Korean puppet clique which is gunning about with bloodshot eyes in the war provocation manoeuvres and human rights suppression.

Today when the world peace-loving people are demanding in one voice the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is persistently opposing it and working with extra zeal to reinforce the puppet army forces and hasten the war preparations.

The policy of war pursued in south Korea under the slogan of "anti-communism" leads the fascist terror rule to its peak.

The south Korean authorities savagely trample underfoot even the elementary democratic rights of the people and refer to a murderous trial anyone who calls for peaceful reunification.

South Korean society must be democratized, if all the tragedies in south Korea and the misfortunes and sufferings of the south Korean people are to be brought to an end.

The withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and the democratization of south Korean society are the indispensable requisites to ending the division of Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

If the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea is allowed and the fascist acts and war manoeuvres of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are left alone, the division of Korea cannot be brought to an end and the danger of war cannot be dispelled in Korea.

Korea is one and so is the Korean nation. Neither of them can be split into two.

The entire Korean people of the north and south are struggling staunchly for the realization of the country's reunification with ardent desire for it.

Keenly feeling the pain of division of the nation, we strongly demand that all the U.S. troops occupying south Korea must be withdrawn at an early date in accordance with the UN resolution and an immediate end be put to the new war provocation manoeuvres of the United States and the south Korean puppets and their "two Koreas" plot, the violation of human rights of the south Korean people and fascist suppression of them.

Effect 4-Point Reunification Prop.

The joint meeting of political parties and public organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held in January put forward a four-point national salvation proposal for realizing a great alliance of the patriotic forces of the north and the patriotic democratic forces of the south desirous of reunification, easing the tension between the north and the south and removing the danger of a nuclear war, eliminating the source of discord within the nation and creating an atmosphere of great national unity, and convening a north-south political consultative conference composed of representatives of all political parties, public organizations and people of all strata in the north and the south to have consultation about the above-mentioned questions.

This proposal is a most fair and reasonable national salvation proposal which is acceptable to anyone who truly wants the peaceful reunification of Korea. This national salvation proposal of ours enjoys the unanimous support not only of the Korean people but also of unbiased public opinion of the world.

We hold that this national salvation proposal should be brought to realization at an early date for the acceleration of national reunification.

We earnestly call upon the governments of all peace-loving countries and peoples of the world to express firm solidarity with the Korean people in the just struggle to terminate the interference of outside forces and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

When the political parties, public organizations and peoples of the socialist countries, the newly independent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the progressive countries in Europe and all the peace-loving countries of the world, international organizations and international democratic bodies more vigorously wage a broad solidarity movement strongly demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, consequently denouncing the criminal war policy of the United States and the south Korean puppets and their splitting manoeuvres and supporting the reunification of Korea, more favourable conditions will be created for preventing a war in Korea and achieving her peaceful reunification.

The attempt of the U.S. to frustrate the "two Koreas" scheme and war moves of the splittists within and without and surely achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country with the positive support and encouragement of the justice- and peace-loving peoples of all countries of the world.

(Subtitles are ours.—Ed.)

Carter's Troop Withdrawal Plan Reconfirmed

The White House reaffirmed President Carter's determination to push ahead with the planned withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from south Korea, though the Senate is unwilling to endorse the plan.

Meeting the press at the White House on Jun. 17, Deputy Press Secretary Granum told that President Carter intends to pull out the ground forces over four or five years.

"There are certain decisions on the deployment of military personnel that are the responsibility of the commander-in-chief and he intends to carry out those responsibilities," added the White House spokesman.

State Secretary Vance also defended Carter's policy to withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea.

Appearing on the ABC TV's "Issues and Answers" on Jun 19, the State Secretary clarified that the Carter administration would carry out the planned troop pullout. He added that the Congress cannot control the President in withdrawing troops from south Korea.

At a press conference held in Tokyo on Jun 15 Mansfield, U.S. Ambassador to Japan and former Senate majority leader, expressed full support to President Carter's election pledges to withdraw the U.S. forces from south Korea. He said that the question of the withdrawal of the U.S. forces would not shock anyone.

Reischauer, Professor at Harvard University, who was once U.S. Ambassador to Japan, said, speaking at a meeting held in Washington on Jun. 14 that all the U.S. troops should be withdrawn from south Korea.

Pointing out that "a planned withdrawal of the U.S. ground forces from south Korea is safe," he said: "I think we have to get everything out."

Seoul Trade Official Seeks Asylum

Reportedly, Yun Chang O, head of the office of south Korea's trade promotion corporation in Istanbul, Turkey, and his family sought asylum in the United States last month opposing the Pak Jung Hi clique.

He who had harboured a hatred for the irregularities committed by the Pak clique in league with comprador entrepreneurs recently "disclosed cases of corruption in south Korea's trade promotion corporation."

For this he was ordered home for "business consultation" by the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency."

Conscious of a danger to his life, he refused the order to return to south Korea.

It is another heavy blow at the Seoul "regime" that Yun Chang O who knows well about the scandal sought asylum in the United States following Kim Sang Gon, former "counsellor" of the south Korean embassy in Washington, who sought asylum in the United States in November last year.

U.S., Japan, S. Korea Must Stop "Two-Korea" Plot

—Speech by Vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi at June 25 Pyongyang Mass Rally—

The U.S. Government should give up the "two Koreas" plot and, as the United Nations decided and it itself declared to the world people, should completely withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons at an early date from south Korea and leave the Korean people to solve the question of Korea's reunification by themselves.

The Japanese reactionaries should no longer commit the hostile acts of instigating the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to the manoeuvres for the perpetuation of the national split and obstructing the reunification of Korea and stop their reinvasion of south Korea.

The south Korean authorities must discard the slogan of "anti-communism," renounce the repressive policy against the south Korean democratic figures, give up the "two Koreas" plot, refrain from reinforcing the military forces, stop begging for the permanent presence of the U.S. troops and discontinue the act of increasing tension in south Korea.

Making these demands in the conclusion of his speech after referring to the current situation around the Korean Peninsula, Chong Jun Gi, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, made a speech at a Pyongyang mass rally held on June 25 on the occasion of "June 25, Day of Struggle against U.S. imperialism." Follow excerpts of his speech:

Recalling that U.S. imperialism began stretching its talons of aggression to Korea more than 100 years ago, the speaker said:

The basic aim pursued by the United States in its policy of aggression on Korea is to turn south Korea into its military and strategic stronghold, colony and raw materials base and conquer the whole of Korea with it as a springboard and, furthermore, dominate Asia and the world.

To this end, the U.S. imperialists established the most reactionary colonial military fascist rule and stepped up war preparations for invading the northern half of the Republic from the first days of their occupation of south Korea and instigated the south Korean puppet clique to frequent military provocations against us.

The U.S. bellicose elements went to great pains to find a pretext for the provocation of a war and kindled at last the flame of a war of aggression against our people on June 25, 1950, on the basis of their long-drawn preparations and premeditated plan.

The Korean War started by the U.S. imperialists was an imperialist war of aggression without parallel in its brutality and foulness, which revealed to the full the brigandish nature and medieval barbarity of U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of world reaction. The U.S. imperialists resorted to most vicious and wicked tactics and means of war without precedent in history to strangulate our young Republic in its cradle, the speaker said, and stated:

All the criminal atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialists in the Korean War clearly proved that U.S. imperialism is the most vicious and ferocious aggressor, the homicidal devil in human skin and the truculent enemy of mankind to be cursed and denounced down through generations.

In the rigorous days of the war our people and People's Army, rallied rock-firm around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and genius in military strategy, rose up as one man in the sacred war for routing the enemy and dealt a crushing blow to the enemy by displaying matchless courage and mass heroism and won a shining victory under the outstanding and tested leadership of the great leader.

Our people's historic victory in the Fatherland Liberation War proved that the Korean people were invincible under the wise leadership of the great leader and no force could vanquish a people who rose in a just cause under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Our people became the first to defeat U.S. imperialism in history and thus showed that however frantically it might try, U.S. imperialism could not realize its aggressive designs on Korea.

Recalling that, after the armistice, the U.S. imperialists have stayed in south Korea and carried on preparations for a new war till today, refusing to give up their aggressive designs on Korea and rudely violating the national sovereignty of our people, the speaker remarked:

After the armistice, tension has not been dispelled even a moment in our country and dark clouds thickened over the horizon of national reunification due to the U.S. bellicose circles' aggression and war provocation manoeuvres.

Seeking a way out of their ever worsening political and economic crisis in an adventurous war of aggression, the U.S. imperialists have directed the spearhead of aggression to Korea, and saw that the dialogue between the north and the south was brought to a rupture and raced headlong to step up the war policy with a sinister desire to leave our country divided into "two Koreas" for ever and keep a hold at least on south Korea for an indefinite period.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The internal and external separatists including the U.S. imperialists are not only opposed to the fair reunification proposals of our Party and the Government of the Republic, but also attempting to divide our country into 'two Koreas' for ever."

In the recent years alone, the U.S. bellicose quarters have rendered billions of dollars in military "aid" to south Korea and continuously transferred to it large quantities of modern weapons of destruction, thus converting a half of our country into a dangerous nuclear base and, what is more, obstructing by hook or by crook the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea.

They are ceaselessly staging large-scale joint military exercises of the U.S. troops and the south Korean puppet army, while flying to south Korea even "B-52" strategic bombers of the U.S. air force based at Guam on the Pacific and on Okinawa, Japan for bombing exercises.

The military actions openly committed by the U.S. imperialists under the eyes of the world people at a time when our new four-point national salvation proposal reflecting the sincere desire to remove the danger of war in Korea and open a peaceful phase in the solution of the reunification question enjoys active support and approval of public opinion at home and abroad, indicate that they have not given up at all the aggressive ambition to maintain south Korea as their permanent colony and military base by freezing the division of Korea.

Is flying strategic bombers carrying nuclear weapons to south Korea for bombing exercises the U.S. imperialists seek to threaten and blackmail the south Korean people, encourage the south Korean puppet clique to further intensify its suppression of the people and step up war manoeuvres in Korea.

This is, in the final analysis, a provocative act aggravating tension in Korea and obstructing reunification and a product of the criminal intrigues of the U.S. imperialist bellicose elements to attain their aggressive aim in Korea at any cost.

All the facts prove that as long as there remain the U.S. troops in south Korea, tension cannot be dispelled in Korea and our people cannot live in peace for a moment and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is unthinkable.

The puppet clique of Pak Jung Hi, the traitor for all ages, has chosen to seek war and permanent division, not peace and peaceful reunification, and engaged itself in dirty treachery and "two Koreas" plot, clinging tighter to outside forces, to maintain its crumbling military fascist ruling system.

The south Korean authorities have accepted none of our fair proposals to do away with the military confrontation between the north and the south, but have increased tension, racing along the road of war and armed confrontation, and hastened the preparations for a war at great speed under the slogans of "allout security" and "building up strength."

Now in south Korea, a "war-time footing" is being established, armed forces and armaments are being largely reinforced, military bases newly built or expanded and war exercises and military provocations against us committed in an unbroken chain in accordance with the war policy.

Suc war racket is becoming more undisguised in south Korea these days under the pretext of "getting prepared" for the withdrawal of U.S. troops.

The Pak Jung Hi clique is creating a war climate all over south Korea, staging powder-reeking war exercises without interruption, scheming to take over all the weapons including nuclear weapons, rockets and missiles from the U.S. troops in case of the latter's withdrawal.

On June 6 last year Pak Jung Hi went round forefront units in the central sector of the front and turned up at a missile position, where he incited "north-south confrontation" among the puppet army soldiers, and he set the stage for a "combined guerrilla warfare exercise" allegedly "to be prepared for a special war" and goaded the armymen to hasten war preparations.

Later the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique called a "meeting of high-ranking commanders" and above the level of commanders of the puppet army districts, at which it framed plots for a war, goin for "a sure victory i the initial stage of the war."

The south Korean puppet's inspection of the front and continued reckless row are premeditated acts to deliberately render the situation strained in our country and thus detain the U.S. troops indefinitely in south Korea. This is a dangerous act of bringing the dark clouds of war over this land of a peace, and an unpardonable criminal act for laying the burdle in the way of national reunification and prolonging division.

The south Korean rulers are foolish enough to craftily attempt to "justify" these war provocation manoeuvres of theirs with a hue and cry over the non-existent "threat of southward invasion."

As the world knows, we have already declared many time that we have no intention to "invade the south" or to solve the question of the country's reunification by force of arms, and not only once have we proposed reasonable proposals for removing the military confrontation and disrolling tension between the north and the south.

But the south Korean bellicose elements, turning a deaf ear to all our just proposals, are staging clamorous war exercises in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line and on the east, west and south seas and perpetrating military provocations, thus continuously rendering the situation strained, and are even brewing a sinister plot of nuclear war to massacre compatriots by borrowing others' nuclear weapons.

All the facts show that the real danger of war in our country does not lie in the so-called "threat of southward invasion" from the north, but vice versa.

Pointing out that the Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique is putting fresh muscles into the repressive system in south Korea to get rid of all the social and political forces standing in the way of its "two Koreas" policy and war provocation manoeuvres, the speaker continued:

Today when the voice demanding the U.S. troops' withdrawal from south Korea is ringing ever louder among our people and the world peace-loving people and even in the United States, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is raising a frantic row to keep the U.S. troops within the country, crying that the "deterrents" will disappear and the "military equilibrium" between the north and south will be wrecked, if they are withdrawn from south Korea.

This is a foolish contention to incite north-south confrontation, obstruct reunification drive and reinforce the fascist dictatorship with the backing of the outside forces.

I sternly denounce with bitter national resentment the criminal manoeuvres of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to perpetuate the split of the nation and disturb peace and ignite a war in our country, opposing the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Japanese reactionary forces, too, are now laying a big obstacle to the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, going against the trend of the times.

The Japanese reactionaries leave the territory of Japan as an offensive base and logistic base of the United States for aggression on Korea and are further tightening military contact with the south Korean puppet clique, shamelessly arguing for the "maintenance of status quo" of north and south Korea.

Furthermore, after enacting the "Japan-south Korea agreement on continental shelf" in a farfetched manner, they are openly plundering the seabed resources of our country and, on this basis, are stepping up their political, economic and military aggression on south Korea and egging more zealously the treacherous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique facing destruction to split and fascism, confrontation and war.

The Korean people solemnly declare once again that the "Japan-south Korea agreement on continental shelf," a document of treachery and aggression, which the Japanese government illegally fabricated with the south Korean puppet clique, is entirely invalid.

The speaker expressed thanks to the peoples of the socialist countries and the countries of the new-emerging forces and all the progressive people of the world for their support to our people's cause of national reunification and manifested the conviction that they would continue to extend firm solidarity for the just struggle of our people.

The speaker continued:

The Korean people who have mercilessly smashed the aggressive acts of foreign imperialists each time and defended the dignity of the nation down through history, will never allow any machination to leave the country and the nation split into two for ever.

Korea is one and so is the Korean nation. Korea must never be split into two, but be reunified into one by all means.

The U.S. Government should give up the "two Koreas" plot and, as the United Nations decided and it itself declared to the world people, should completely withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons at an early date from south Korea and leave the Korean people to solve the question of Korea's reunification by themselves.

The Japanese reactionaries should no longer commit the hostile acts of instigating the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to the manoeuvres for the perpetuation of the national split and obstructing the reunification of Korea and stop their reinvasion of south Korea.

The south Korean authorities must discard the slogan of "anti-communism," renounce the repressive policy against the south Korean democratic figures, give up the "two Koreas" plot, refrain from reinforcing the military forces, stop begging for the permanent presence of the U.S. troops and discontinue the act of increasing tension in south Korea.

We will thoroughly frustrate the "two Koreas" scheme and war policy of the splittists within and without and certainly accomplish the cause of national reunification, with the unanimous support and encouragement of the world progressive people. **(KCNA)**

A Pyongyang mass rally and demonstration was held on the occasion of "June 25, Day of Struggle against U.S. Imperialism." Photo shows a view of the mass demonstration. (KCNA Radiophoto).

Joint Communique of DPRK, Lao PDR

A joint communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic was made public in Pyongyang on June 18, 1977.

The joint communique reads:

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a party and government delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Prime Minister of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, paid an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea between June 13 and 18, 1977.

During its stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the party and government delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic visited industrial establishments, cooperative farms and educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang and North Hwanghae Province and attended a Pyongyang mass meeting held in welcome of the delegation.

Wherever it went the delegation was accorded a warm welcome and cordial hospitality by the Korean people.

This was a manifestation of high respect and warm friendship cherished by the Korean people for Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane and the Lao people and a striking demonstration of the indestructible militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries who are advancing shoulder to shoulder to accomplish the common revolutionary cause.

Talks were held in a comradely and friendly atmosphere between Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Prime Minister of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Talks were also held between the party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the party and government delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

At the talks the two sides informed each other of the situation of their respective countries, discussed the matter of further strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation forged between the Korean and Lao peoples in the struggle against imperialism, the common enemy, and exchanged views on problems related to the present international situation and other problems of common concern.

A unanimity of views was reached on all problems discussed at the talks.

The Korean and Lao peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers who have struggled hand in hand on the common front against imperialism.

The Lao side highly appraised the victory the Korean people under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung have won in the socialist revolution and construction by creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the realities of Korea, congratulated the Korean people upon having turned their country, once backward, into a socialist country with a modern industry, developed rural economy, brilliant national culture and powerful self-defence capabilities in a comparatively short span of time by embodying the Juche idea and wished them greater successes in their future struggle for winning the complete victory of socialism.

The Lao side resolutely denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the United States and the south Korean puppet clique obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and held that the U.S. Government must withdraw its troops from south Korea as early as possible, taking along all weapons including nuclear weapons.

The Lao side also expressed firm solidarity with the just struggle of the south Korean people for the right to existence, the democratization of society and the peaceful reunification of the country and held that the reunification of Korea must be achieved on the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people.

The Korean side expressed deep thanks to the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Government and the people of Laos for their support and encouragement to the Korean people's cause of socialist construction and national reunification.

The Korean side hailed the historic victory of the national democratic revolution the Lao people under the correct leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, their outstanding leader, have won through the protracted, arduous struggle against imperialism and domestic reactionaries by creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the specific realities of Laos.

The Lao side noted that this victory was attained in close concert with the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples and thanks to the support and aid of the socialist countries and all the progressive forces of the world.

The Korean side highly appraised the successes made by the Lao people in the work of defending the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia, and in the work of laying the foundations of socialist society and hoped that the Lao people would attain new victory on the road of socialism under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and thus contribute to safeguarding peace in that area and the world and defending the revolutionary cause.

The Korean side vehemently denounced the hostile acts of the imperialist circles and their stooges in backing up and whipping together the Lao reactionaries and continuously instigating them to the ceaseless subversive machinations against the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The imperialists and their henchmen will never be able to hold in check the advance of the Lao revolution.

The Lao side expressed deep thanks to the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people for the great support and encouragement rendered to the Lao people's cause of national salvation struggle and national construction.

The two sides agreed to conclude an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation and a trade agreement between the two countries.

The two sides expressed the unanimous determination to further expand and develop in the future the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples in all fields, political, economic and cultural.

The two sides appraised that the present international situation is developing in favour of the forces of socialism and revolution and to the disadvantage of the imperialist and reactionary forces.

The two sides affirmed with satisfaction that the socialist countries are steadily increasing their might, strikingly showing the superiority of the socialist system which gives a powerful encouragement, firm assistance to the peoples in the struggle for independence, freedom and national liberation.

The two sides pointed out that they would make all their efforts to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism for more shining victory of socialism on a worldwide scale.

The two sides affirmed that the national liberation movement has dynamically developed on a worldwide scale and has scored ever greater victory in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The two sides considered that the movement of the working class and toiling people of the capitalist countries against monopoly capitalism and for the right to existence, democracy and socialism is being forcefully expanded.

The two sides recognized that the non-alignment is a powerful revolutionary force of our time against aggression and interference of imperialism, colonialism and racism.

The two sides fully supported the struggle waged by the non-aligned countries against the imperialist manoeuvres of aggression and interference and for defending independence and freedom, rising to check the right of the dignified master to their natural resources and establishing a new international economic order on the principle of national independence, equality and mutual benefit.

The two sides fully supported the result of the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Colombo and manifested the unanimous will to actively fight to implement the resolutions of the conference.

The two sides warmly hailed the shining victory of historical significance won by the Vietnamese people in liberating the south and reunifying the country through the protracted national liberation struggle against the imperialist aggressors and their stooges and expressed firm solidarity with their just struggle for building a an advanced socialist Vietnam.

The two sides warmly greeted the shining victory of historical significance achieved by the Cambodian people in the revolutionary war against the imperialist aggressors and their stooges and manifested firm solidarity with their just struggle for building a prospering democratic Cambodia.

The two sides expressed powerful support to the just struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism and for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The two sides pointed out with satisfaction that the visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by the party and government delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane was a historic event in strengthening and developing to a new higher stage the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Parties, Governments and peoples of Korea and Laos.

The party and government delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic extends deep thanks to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for their warm welcome accorded it during its visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane invited Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to visit the Lao People's Democratic Republic at a convenient time.

Comrade Kim Il Sung accepted the invitation with pleasure.

DPRK Blames Mauritania

The Mauritanian Government which had persisted in unfriendly acts against our country, aggravating relations with us, took on June 7 the step of unilaterally severing state relations with us and made public on June 8 a communique of the Ministry of State for External Affairs. In the communique it attempted to shift the responsibility for the severance of state relations onto our side, claiming that our Republic has been antagonistic to Mauritania and committed unfriendly acts towards her.

Rodong Simnun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on June 14 deals with this in a commentary.

The commentary says:

Since the establishment of state relations with Mauritania, the Government of our Republic has always made every possible effort to develop friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries in the struggle to accomplish the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

Out of the noble desire to promote the victory of the common cause of anti-imperialism, the Government of our Republic and our people have supported in every way the struggle of the Mauritanian people for building a new life.

It is universally known that our Republic has all along made sincere efforts to have good relations with Mauritania and steadily develop friendship, solidarity and cooperation with her and nothing can defile them. Stark facts show that our state side has never been unfriendly and hostile toward Mauritania but her side has committed such unfriendly and hostile acts against our country.

Since our Republic's recognition of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic the Mauritanian Government has used this as a pretext for its ceaseless and extremely unfriendly acts against our country.

The Mauritanian authorities went the length of forcing the embassy of our country in Nouakchott to sharply cut the number of its staff members and the remaining personnel to leave there. Watched and controlled by the police, they were under de facto house arrest.

Having committed all these unfriendly and hostile activities, the Mauritanian authorities began slinging mud at our Republic, which has made every sincere effort to develop the relations of friendship with Mauritania, in a vain attempt to shift the responsibility for its severance of state relations onto our side.

The Mauritanian Government's step of unilaterally severing state relations with our country can never be justified.

The Mauritanian Government's only pretext for the severance of state relations with our country is that our country supported the West Saharan people's struggle for national self-determination and recognized the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic. This is, to all intents and purposes, an absurd pretext.

The West Saharan problem, by nature, is a matter that should be settled in accordance with the will and desire of the West Saharan people on the principle of their national self-determination.

Our Republic expressed an identity of views on this matter in a joint communique of our country and Mauritania issued in June, 1975.

The Government of our Republic and our people have only supported the struggle of the West Saharan people on the principle of national self-determination which the Mauritanian side, too, subscribed to and which is universally recognized. This, needless to say, can in no way be a factor of damaging the relations between our country and Mauritania.

It is unreasonable for the Mauritanian Government to have taken the step of severing state relations with our country on the pretext of its relations with the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic. This is part of its attempt to justify at all costs its wrong stand toward the West Saharan problem for which it earns distrust within and without and to divert elsewhere the attention of the people.

The Mauritanian authorities are going toward the improvement of relations with the south Korean puppet clique. This clearly shows what an abyss they are now sliding into.

The Mauritanian Government's unilateral severance of state relations with our country runs counter to the desire of the two peoples and the interests of the common cause of the countries of the new-emerging forces, the non-aligned countries.

The Mauritanian authorities should be held responsible for the consequences arising from their untenable step of unilaterally severing state relations with our country.

It is consistent stand of our Republic to unreservedly support the struggle of the peoples of the countries of the new-emerging forces against imperialism and colonialism and for the defence of national independence and sovereignty.

Nothing can shake this principled stand of our Republic.

The Government of our Republic and our people will as always extend an invariable support to the sacred struggle of the peoples of the countries of the new-emerging forces for the defence of national independence and sovereignty under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence. **(KCNA)**

Pak Ordered Kim Dae Jung Kidnaped: Kim Hyong Wook

Japan Police Aware in Advance of Kidnap Plan

In his detailed testimony on the Kim Dae Jung kidnap case before the U.S. House of Representatives International Organizations Subcommittee on June 22, former director of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" ("KCIA") Kim Hyong Wook said that then "KCIA" director Li Hu Rak personally took command of the kidnaping of Kim Dae Jung from a Tokyo hotel in August, 1973, adding that he did not think that the "KCIA" would do such a thing without the permission of Pak Jung Hi. He also said that the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) was aware of the "KCIA's" moves to kidnap Kim Dae Jung before he was abducted.

Kim indicated before the House subcommittee hearing that Pak Jung Hi might have been involved in the kidnaping of Kim Dae Jung.

Kim said that he did not think it possible for the "KCIA" to carry out such an important plan without permission of Pak Jung Hi.

Kim also disclosed that the then "KCIA" director Li Ha Rak personally took command of the kidnaping of Kim Dae Jung.

And he added that he had a list of agents who took part in the kidnaping.

Kim, now a self-exiled political opponent of Pak Jung Hi, headed the "KCIA" from 1961 to 1969.

Kim now lives in New Jersey with his wife and three children.

Kim also said that the MPD had warned Lee Ho, then south Korean ambassador to Japan, through Kim Jae Kwon, then a minister at the embassy, to abandon plans to kidnap Kim Dae Jung.

This was the first time that Japanese police authorities were alleged to have had knowledge beforehand about the movements of the kidnapers.

After Kim Dae Jung was kidnaped from the Hotel Grand Palace in Tokyo on August 8, 1973, the Japanese and south Korean authorities made a political settlement of the case, implicating only Kim Dong Woon, the then first secretary at the south Korean embassy in Tokyo.

Kim's disclosure will apparently put the Japanese government and police authorities in a difficult position.

Kim testified that he obtained information on the kidnaping from Kim Jae Kwon as well as his subordinates in Japan right after the kidnaping occurred.

And Mr Kim Dae Jung was then taken to a high-speed boat.

Fraser: General, this to my knowledge is the first time details of the kidnaping of Kim Dae Jung have been made public.

Kim: What I have described here this morning.

Fraser: I understand that the person in charge of the kidnaping in Japan was Minister Kim Jae Kwon?

Kim: Yes, he was the one that was in charge and he told me about that.

Fraser: He was a minister in the Korean embassy in Tokyo.

Kim: Yes, he was in charge of the "KCIA" in Japan.

Fraser: And you stayed at his home overnight after the kidnaping?

Kim: Yes, to me, yes.

Fraser: And at that time he confirmed the information that you have given us today?

Kim: Yes.

Fraser: And you say the reason that Kim Dae Jung was kidnaped was that he got 46 percent of the vote against President Park Chung Hee in 1971?

Kim: Yes.

Fraser: And that he was an effective organizer and political leader?

Kim: As for the truthness or witness of the kidnaping, it is my belief as which I described. But how it was undertaken I cannot—but the fact that was undertaken is a fact.

Fraser: General, you gave us a number of names as you went through a description of the people involved. Do you have their names written down as a list?

Kim: Yes, I do.

Fraser: It would be helpful to the committee if you could supply that to us.

Kim: I'll submit it later.

Fraser: Just one question in connection with what you have told us. You have indicated that on August 8 Kim Dae Jung had a second meeting planned with Mr Yang of the Unification Party? Does this mean that Mr Yang was a party to the kidnaping?

Kim: It is a matter of conjecture and one which I hold he had informed the agents about his coming, Kim Dae Jung coming to the meeting and, therefore, I think he may have been part to the plot. If Mr Yang had not informed that Kim Dae Jung was coming for a meeting the kidnap would not have known of the meeting taking place. Of course, there took place a connection while Mr Kim Dae Jung was being grabbed at the door of the hotel room. If Mr Yang had reported immediately to the authorities the magnitude of what was happening his kidnaping could have been prevented. However, he had been quoted so late that the effective data could not be taken rapidly and I think his reporting to the authorities later was a trade off at the most for that he put up.

Fraser: General, You have also told us that prior to the kidnaping the Japanese authorities had an actual photograph of part of the kidnaping team following Kim Dae Jung in Tokyo?

Kim: Yes.

Fraser: Do you know if the U.S. Government learned of the kidnaping soon after it occurred?

Kim: I don't know.

Fraser: Thank you.

Pak Ordered Bribing of U.S. Solons

According to the June 24 issue of Japanese English, language daily newspaper "The Daily Yomiuri," Kim Hyong Wook, ex-chief of "KCIA", testified that Pak Jung Hi bankrolled attempts to buy support in the U.S. Congress. The paper said:

Kim Hyong Wook told the House International Relations Committee that he saw the names of 13 to 20 House of Representatives and Senate members" on a payoff list and that two House members personally pledged their support for military aid to south Korea in exchange for an important business favor.

Testifying under oath in Korean through an interpreter, the former "KCIA" chief said also that at the urging of south Korean "prime minister," he arranged for the deposit of 3 million dollars in government funds in the American bank account of alleged Korean influence buyer Park Tong Sun.

He said Park used the money to obtain collateral for the loans which enabled him to buy the Georgetown Club as a social base in Washington in which to entertain high-ranking American Government officials.

Kim said that when the club ran short of funds, he arranged for 100,000 dollars in south Korean currency held by Park to be laundered in the south Korean black market, then exchanged for U.S. currency and sent to Park in the United States.

Kim, who said he is now a self-exiled political opponent of south Korean "president" Park Chung Hee, testified that in late 1967 or early 1968 Park Tong Sun asked for help in becoming the sole agent for the purchase of American rice for the Korean market.

He said that at about the same time two congressmen came to him and said that if this action was done they could do service in modernizing the (Korean) armed forces.

He said he intervened in Park's behalf after Park produced a list of 15 to 20 members of Congress on a sheet of paper and said the 200,000 dollars was earmarked for some people in the United States.

Kim said he burned the list before he left Korea and does not remember any of the names on it. He said this is understandable because there are only a few stock last names in the Korean language while Western languages have a large variety.

He said Park told him he had obtained the list from the official who then headed the KCIA.

Kim said he was motivated in his decision to break his long silence and testify in public by his desire to end what he called Park's limitless dictatorship the essence of which is absolute violence, absolute self-righteousness, and absolute control.

He said he was saddened by the necessity of speaking out and added: "If you can imagine for a moment a former American CIA director or even yourselves standing to testify about American wrong-doings before another country's National Assembly then you might be able to empathize with my situation."

He said, however, that President Park used the Park bribery operation to gain leverage and influence in the United States.

Shown here is Pak Tong Son who was the key figure in an influence-peddling in U.S. Congress by Pak Jung Hi.

Testimony of Ex-"KCIA" Director

Following is a transcript of the testimony on the Kim Dae Jung kidnaping given by Kim Hyong Wook, former chief of the KCIA, to the U.S. House of Representatives International Organizations Subcommittee on June 22, 1977:

Kim Hyong Wook: In 1971 presidential election, Mr Kim Dae Jung got an extremely large votes amounting something to 46 percent of the total votes counted. Mr Kim left the country right after the accommodation of the revitalization of the Pak regime. And then Mr Kim commuted between the U.S. and Japan, had organized antigovernment circulars and obtained occasions for lectures. Within the country of Korea nobody wants to speak out. Mr Kim Dae Jung had spoken out of the country in this period.

Mr Kim Dae Jung was in good grasp of the various aspects of the Korean society and country as a whole. And I understand that he was one of the most sharp persons among the opposition leaders. He had a great deal of organizational skills. He has a strong approach among the populist living in Ho Nam, that is southwest of the Korean Peninsula.

And what he spoke was a source of great irritation to south Korean president, and Japan being such a short distance from Korea, within one hour, what he said was brought back to Korea. And I think, therefore, a decision was made to kidnap him from Japan.

And I would like to recall your attention to a statement pertaining to Mr Kim Dae Jung's kidnaping in terms of political background.

Right after this kidnaping instance took place, I called my subordinates in Japan and confirmed. I could see immediately it was their scheme. So I went to Japan myself. Because I was deeply interested, I was gathering information in Japan. Mr Kim Jae Kwon, a Korean Minister stationed in Tokyo, alias Kim Gi Fan, came to visit me one evening. He stayed overnight with me at my place. I had told him what I had discovered and he concurred.

It seems that when he first received instruction to kidnap Kim, he was against it and he suggested the Korean "government" was against it. Very often Mr Kim had received instruction from the Korean "government" to send Mr Kim Dom Huan, one of the subordinates of Mr Kim, to Korea.

When Mr Kim Dom Huan went to the headquarters, it was not the director but the deputy director, Kim Chi Tong, who met Mr Kim Dom Huan, and deputy-director Kim Chi Yong gave Mr Kim Dom Huan his instructions.

Mr Kim Chi Yong told Mr Kim Dom Huan that the headquarters would dispatch a team leader for the plan. However, Mr Kim Dom Huan was to take charge on the spot. At that time at the "KCIA" headquarters was Mr Kim Charles who was then assistant director. He is now the deputy director of the "KCIA".

Mr Kim Chul (Lie Chul) was to take a role inbetween the track of "KCIA" and in Japan on the spot Mr Kim Gi Fan was to take charge.

A six-man team was organized and this team followed Mr Kim Dae Jung in Tokyo, in Japan. And on August 1, 1973, the Japanese Metropolitan Police Headquarters took snap pictures of this team following Mr Kim Dae Jung.

And after they finished this, minister Kim Jae Kwon was called to the Japanese Metropolitan Police Headquarters. And the Japanese police authorities, showing the picture, the snapshot, in which three members of the team were following Mr Kim Dae Jung, to Minister Kim Jae Kwon, stated to Mr Kim that "Don't continue this sort of activities because that will put the Japanese Government in a difficult position."

One of the three persons identified in the picture was Lee Te Hee, a counselor stationed in Kobe, Japan, as a Korean "CIA" agent.

Therefore, that afternoon, the three persons identified in the picture were withdrawn and three new persons were sent.

One of the three persons being displaced is Lt-Col. Bek Chol Hyon and his official capacity was secretary in diplomatic terms.

He was one of the Korean officers, a graduate of the Korean Military Academy and he was a lieutenant-colonel in the Korean Army.

Col. Bek, realizing that the plot was most embarrassing to the Korean "government" and difficult to prosecute, reported the plot exactly to the Korean ambassador in Japan.

Upon receiving this report Col Bek, Ambassador Lee Ho called Minister Kim Jae Kwon in and ordered him to stop this plot.

Mr Kim, stating that it was wholly instructed from Headquarters, persuaded Ambassador Lee.

What I mean here is that Ambassador Lee himself, as our ambassador, was in marriage with this plot before it was carried out.

At this time Mr Yang Il Dong (Ryoo Ittoo), the head of the Korean Democratic Unification Party, visited Tokyo.

Mr Yang Il Dong and Mr Kim Dae Jung are good friends and they speak the same pronunciation.

On August 7 at a place designated by Mr Kim Dae Jung, Yang Il Dong and Kim Dae Jung met together and discussed establishment of a government.

On that day, I understand, the conversation was not completed and thereupon Mr Yang invited Mr Kim Dae Jung to come to Mr Yang's place for lunch and for the discussion of that matter.

And Mr Yang has told minister Kim Yong Kwan that he was going to have lunch with Kim Dae Jung the next day.

Thereupon the members of the kidnaping team occupied the hotel where Mr Yang Il Dong was staying and they occupied Room 2211 and Room 2210.

As planned Mr Kim Dae Jung came to visit Mr Yang at his hotel on August 8 and he went there alone.

As Mr Kim Dae Jung was stepping out after the lunch, the team grabbed Mr Kim Dae Jung and had drugged him and carried him to the basement and then transported Kim Dae Jung to Osaka.

A House international relations organization subcommittee meeting was held in Washington D.C. on June 22, 1977, in order to hear a testimony on the Kim Dae Jung kidnap case by Kim Hyong Wook, former director of the "KCIA".

Democracy in S. Korea Essential For Reunification

If social and political life is democratised and the freedom of political activities is guaranteed in south Korea, the cause of the country's independent and peaceful reunification will be successfully accomplished by the united efforts of the socialist force of the north and the patriotic democratic force of south Korea.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung taught in the talk with the Executive Managing Editor of Japanese Yomiuri Shimbun and his party:

"At the present juncture, the solution of the Korean issue depends on the Koreans themselves. If the question of Korean reunification is to be resolved, it is necessary, first of all, for the south Koreans people to awaken and rise up to bring about the democratization of south Korean society."

For the people there is no more important matter of concern than to prevent war and safeguard the peace of nation and reunify the country and no more urgent national task than reunification.

The Korean question is the question of the country's reunification, namely, the question of restoring the severed national ties by connecting the blood veins of the north and the south of the artificially divided country and establishing national sovereignty on a nation-wide scale.

The question of Korea's reunification is an internal question of our nation. The reunification of the country can be achieved only by the Korean people themselves, its direct party concerned and master.

To reunify the country, the subjective and objective conditions for its acceleration must be matured at the earliest date possible and the actual factors impeding it be removed.

One of the actual obstacles to reunification is the barbaric fascist repressive policy of the Park Jung Hi clique which curbs the democratic rights and liberties of the south Korean people and suppresses their national desire for the reunification of the country.

Seeking to freeze division and gratify their wild desire for long-term office, the puppet rulers are inciting north-south confrontation and fostering antagonism between them, while covering south Korea with military, police, intelligence and secret service networks and harshly suppressing the patriotic democratic forces which demand the democratisation of society and national reunification.

No social progress can be expected and no democratic and peaceful phase for the solution of the reunification question be opened insofar as the political freedom and democratic rights of the people are violated and fascist repression holds sway.

The reunification of the country is a nation-wide work which must be promoted with the maximum display of the patriotic enthusiasm of the entire people.

The discussion of the reunification question must not be monopolised by certain privileged persons, but everyone must be allowed to freely speak about it and freely take part in a patriotic movement toward it.

The democratisation of social and political life is an indispensable requisite to the peaceful reunification of the country.

The question of paramount importance in the struggle for the democratisation of south Korean society is for the popular masses to heighten their political awakening against the fascist offensive of the Pak Jung Hi clique and get more conscious and organised in their struggle against fascism and for democracy.

All the more so because the Pak Jung Hi clique practises every conceivable deception to justify its splitting manoeuvres and repressive policy and, especially, employs "anti-communism" as the major political and ideological means of benumbing the consciousness of the popular masses in struggle.

"Anti-communism" is a fascist slogan for hamstringing the south Korean patriotic democratic force and maintaining the military-terror rule.

Under this slogan the repressive system is reinforced and dissidents in political view and ideal are suppressed.

And the puppets use "anti-communism" as a chief means of inciting north-south confrontation and freezing division.

It is not the difference of ideologies and ideals of the north and the south but the obstruction of the splinters who do not want reunification that the reunification of the country has not been achieved.

The struggle for national reunification is not a struggle between the communists and the nationalists, but a struggle between patriotism and treachery, a struggle between democracy and fascism, and a struggle between the national independent force and the flunkeyist force.

For the democratisation of social and political life in south Korea, the "yusin system" and the "yusin constitution," "the anti-communist law," "the national security law" and the "emergency decrees" that bind the people hand and foot and all other evil laws directed against them must be repealed and the illegally arrested patriots and democratic figures be released.

That all the patriotic forces opposed to the military fascist rule unite strength is an important guarantee for the intensification and development of the struggle against fascism and for democracy in south Korea.

The south Korean people are fighting on unyieldingly to democratise social and political life and promote the cause of the country's reunification.

The south Korean people's anti-fascist movement against fascism and for democracy enjoys the active support and encouragement of the people of the northern half and the world peace-loving people.

No one can break the will of the south Korean people to win democratic rights and liberties and reunify the country and no force on earth can bar the onward movement of the south Korean people for the fulfilment of the national task.

S. Korean Lobbyist's Toa Sogo Goes Bankrupt

Tokyo-based Toa Sogo Kigyo, a real estate company owned by an influential south Korean lobbyist went bankrupt on June 4, with its debts totaling 20,000 million yen.

The company was capitalized at 500 million yen with 700 employees. The annual sales amounted 3,289 million yen in 1976.

The firm's bills totaling 80 million yen were dishonored in the beginning of June at the Roppongi branch of Daiichi Kangyo Bank and at the Tsukiji branch of Hokkaido Takushoku Bank. The banks refused any further dealing on June 4.

Toa Sogo, owner of luxurious nightclubs TSK-CCC Terminal in Ginza and Roppongi, was founded in June, 1949 by Chong Gon Yong (his Japanese name Machii Hisayuki), a naturalized south Korean businessman.

Toa Sogo, a chain of restaurants, engaged in real estate business and made profits from trade between Japan and south Korea.

In 1963, it became a joint-stock company and expanded its business.

Toa Sogo owned the following companies: restaurant Caravan Sarai, kisaeng cabaret "Hien" (Yushima, Tokyo), Pusan-Shimonoseki Ferry (170 million yen was invested from south Korean side), Toa Food (Tokyo), Toa Sogo Tourist Co., Ltd. (south Korea), Tea Nokuen (Fukushima Prefecture), TSK Travel Agency (Japan).

Chong also had TSK Enterprise USA in Colorado, U.S. It allegedly hitted a large scale oil field in Denver, Colorado, 6 years ago. The company planned to "excavate oil and natural gas." This raised a suspicion that Chong had close ties with Pak Tong Son, a key figure in attempts to bribe U.S. congressmen.

In 1973, Toa Sogo opened a delux nightclub TSK-CCC (Toa Sogo Kigyo Celebrities Choice Club) Terminal in Roppongi and Ginza, Tokyo with its membership of more than 10,000 celebrities in political, business and artistic circles.

It also embarked on a project in 1968 to build a large scale recreation center in the Nasu Shirakawa Heights, Fukushima Prefecture, north of Tokyo.

Chong Gon Yong, 54 years old, is a former boss of Tosei-kai, one of Japan's largest underground criminal syndicates. He is an associate of Pak Jung Hi as well as ultrarightists Sasagawa Ryoichi and Kodama Yoshio, a central figure in the Lockheed payoff scandal. Kodama Yoshio is said to have been a director of Toa Sogo Company in 1967 or 1968. Chong has close contacts with pro-Seoul Dietmen and members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's rightwing group "Seirankai."

Chong was once on friendly terms with Pak Jung Gyu, former "security chief for the president," who resigned from his post in the wake of the so-called "August 15, 1974, attempt" on the life of Pak Jung Hi, Chong received even a "decoration" from the Pak junta.

Background

Chong Gon Yong played an important role in strengthening dirty connections between south Korea and Japan.

Among working members of the TSK-CCC Terminal were 31 prominent Japanese. For example, President Goto Noboru of Tokyu Electric Express Railway, Ltd., President Okada Shigeru of Mitsubishi Ltd., President Tsutsumi Seiji of Seibu Dept. Store Co., Ltd., and vice-President Sakakibara Shigeru of Tsukuba University.

Member of the club was requested to pay 230,000 yen as an entrance fee in case of individual and 300,000 yen in corporation.

Since Kodama Yoshio became first victim of the Lockheed payoff case in February last year, the situation of Toa Sogo became worse.

TSK-CCC recorded deficits totaling 2,300 million yen in September, 1975. Its connection with Kodama, former director of Toa Sogo was questioned in the Diet. Its kisaeng cabaret in Yushima, Tokyo was raided by the police.

Toa Sogo's office was raided by Japanese police last year in connection with Lockheed investigations.

Since then, the nightclub attracted fewer customers and reportedly registered a sizeable loss every month. The payment of wages to the workers of the TSK-CCC fell into arrears.

On the other hand, its recreation center project has remained deadlocked as the prefectural authorities are still refusing to sanction the company's development plan in fear of possible environmental destruction.

In 1948, right after the release of Kodama, A-class war criminal, Machii was introduced to him by agents of the American Central Intelligence Corps in Japan after the World War II.

Around 1960, Kodama rallied rightwing forces in order to face anti-"Japan-US security treaty" forces and drew up Chong Gon Yong's attention to the south Korea-Japan relations.

Chong played an important role as a go-between in helping Kodama to hold fast the vested rights between south Korea and Japan and the conclusion of "south Korea-Japan treaty."

Kodama visited Seoul in 1962 and met Pak Jung Hi for the first time, in order to consolidate the foundation of south Korea-Japan talks. Chong accompanied Kodama.

Chong was introduced to former Japanese Prime Minister Kishi Nobusuke by Kodama and cultivated its connection with Japanese political and financial circles.

The Kodama-Machii operation was substantiated by the illegal financing of TSK-CCC by south Korean "foreign exchange bank."

A total amount of 3,490 million yen was loaned to Toa Sogo by the Tokyo branch of south Korean "foreign exchange bank."

The loan was taken up respectively in the south Korean "national assembly" in 1972 and in the Japanese Diet in 1973.

The Nippon Fudosan Bank, Ltd. financed Toa Sogo a total of 5,400 million yen.

The south Korean "foreign exchange bank" secured the 6,000 million yen loan to Toa Sogo Company.

Of the loan 3,300 million yen went for all-round development of a pasture land located in Nishi Shirakawa Heights and 2,200 million yen to the TSK-CCC.

The south Korean "foreign exchange bank" payed 3,040 million yen to the Nippon Fudosan Bank Ltd. when bankruptcy of Toa Sogo was announced, the bank was requested to pay the remaining 2,300 million yen.

There is a rumour that the loan from the Nippon Fudosan Bank, Ltd. was used as a "operation funds" for Japanese political, financial circles.

Chong Gon Yong (right) and Kodama(centre) talking with Pak Jong Gyu(left), the then chief bodyguard of Pak Jung Hi (November, 1970)